

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1889.

THE INCREASED MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The anticipated demand for an increased military contribution has now been definitely made upon the table of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon. The bulk of the despatch is in the same terms as the one addressed to Singapore, and here, as there, the amount now asked for is double that which has been hitherto paid. Singapore's contribution "has been increased from £50,000 to £100,000; Hongkong's is to be increased from £20,000 to £40,000." We have already had occasion to discuss the question as it affects Singapore, and the case of Hongkong is very similar to that of the neighbouring Colony. Much as we should like to be able to controvert the Secretary of State's despatch, we must frankly admit that his arguments appear irrefutable and that he has conclusively shown that the proposed arrangement is equitable and reasonable. Her Majesty's Government express a "confident hope" that the arrangement will be readily accepted. Whether this hope will be fulfilled or not remains to be seen; if the community take the same view as has been taken at Singapore it certainly will not be. In that Colony the vote was opposed in the Legislative Council by the whole of the unofficial members and a public meeting was subsequently held to support the course pursued by those gentlemen. The practical result of the opposition is of course nil, as the vote was passed by the official majority, and the home Government are not at all likely to modify their demand. Opposition will be ineffectual here as at Singapore and the money will have to be paid, whether willingly or unwillingly. If, however, it is possible to discover any reasonable ground on which the justice of the demand can be impeached it would be well that it should be stated, as, although it would probably not secure any present reduction, might have some good effect in modifying or deferring any future increased demand. But what is of immediate practical importance is to see that the Colony gets all that it is promised in return for the increased contribution. The schedule attached to the Secretary of State's despatch shows the proposed future strength of the Garrison, from which it will be seen that apart from minor increases we are to have another battalion of infantry and apparently two more companies of Gunners. The home Government having promised this increase the Colony has a right to expect the promise to be fulfilled.

THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG.

In a recent article in the *Times* Hongkong is referred to as a Colony not yet old enough to celebrate its jubilee. But we are rapidly approaching the age necessary for that purpose. The island was taken possession of in January, 1841, but it was not until 1843 that it was erected into a Colony. It is a question therefore whether the celebration of the jubilee should take place in 1891 or 1893. We have no hesitation in saying the earlier date ought to be selected. The settlement of the island commenced in the year in which it was taken possession of, the earliest land titles date back to that year, and the progress of the settlement was continuous from the time the first brick was laid. The change which took place in 1843 was simply a determination of the form of Government for the new Colony, but Hongkong was to all intents and purposes a Colony before that date and was commonly so spoken of. It is, we take it, the foundation of the Colony that should be celebrated by a jubilee, and that undoubtedly dates from 1841. If for any reason it is found inconvenient to hold the celebration next year, 1893 would not be inappropriate, but of the two next years would be the more correct. We mention the matter now with the view of suggesting discussion, first, with reference to the question of date secondly, if the earlier date should be decided on, the form of the celebration should take place. It is not too early to begin talking about the subject, although it will not be necessary to come to a decision for a few months to come. Every one we think, will agree that there should be some rejoicing with illuminations on a magnified scale as the Colony can afford. Where the difference of opinion is likely to arise is with regard to the form of the permanent memorial of the jubilee, but if this is made a common subject of conversation beforehand there is a possibility that the divergence of views may not be so great as was the case in connection with the Queen's Jubilee, when the decision was arrived at rather hurriedly. If on this occasion some consideration be given to the matter before it comes forward for final decision the Colony may perhaps be able to know its own mind a little better than it appeared to do then. The memorial might take the form of an allegorical figure in bronze or marble, but the subscribers would probably prefer the money to be applied to some use of which, in which case the reconstruction of the City Hall, the establishment of a public library, or the founding of some charitable institution will doubtless suggest themselves.

THE NEW MAGISTRATES' ORDINANCE.

The new Magistrates' Ordinance, which has recently been referred to a Select Committee, will require careful consideration in its details before it becomes law. It embodies an attempt to introduce the home Acts on the subjects of magisterial procedure and to consolidate them with a considerable portion of the long standing local ordinances. Unfortunately, as it happens, the home statutes, known as *Jervis' Acts*, are cumbersome and verbose, and the draftsmen who endeavours to adapt them stands somewhat at a disadvantage. We shall endeavour in this article to point out what appear to us to be defects in the Ordinance, while giving due credit to the draftsmen for his industry and patience. In the first place, we do not think it wise to inaugurate a different form of procedure in the case of indictable offences from that adopted in the case of these triable summarily. The vision of a Magistrate halting between two procedures (see section 81) might prove entertaining, but would scarcely conduce to despatch in business. Section 29, if construed literally, throws too much writing upon the Magistrate's hands. In practice the nature of the complaint and the names of the parties are written out by the clerks, a method which saves both time and trouble. Section 39 to 44 inclusive and section 47 are not of much practical use inasmuch as there is no competent officer attached to the Police Court for the purpose of distinguishing. Ordinance 10 of 1884, section 1, if slightly altered and remedied, would be sufficient to meet an unlikely contingency. Section 57, which proportions the term of imprisonment to the amount of the fine, seems scarcely necessary.

The imprisonment in default should be with or without hard labour. Section 16 (subsection 2), section 18, section 31, and sections 38 to 60 give the Magistrates an entire new power, namely, that of adjudging in certain cases such costs as they may deem reasonable. It will be noticed that the amount of such costs is left absolutely in the Magistrate's discretion. We think that this ought not to be so, but that there should be a sort of costs fixed. Section 75 ought to be amended by making the second line read "the Magistrate shall, etc." It is found not infrequently in practice that the prosecutor and his witness have not been properly bound over to appear at the Sessions, and the Legislature should therefore make it imperative on the Magistrate to see that this is done.

We notice that the power of one Magistrate sitting alone to give a year's imprisonment for certain offences (see Ordinance 8 of 1888) has been quietly taken away again. Looking to the inconvenience of two Magistrates sitting together and the possibility of their disagreement we think that this power ought to be restored to the single Magistrate. Moreover, in cases of kidnapping, intimidation can be easily brought to bear against the party of committing for trial and the trial itself. It appears to us that the punishment authorized by section 31 is insufficient and that \$50 is an entirely inadequate sum. We should suggest that the powers conferred should be the same as those contained in Ordinance 12 of 1873 section 23. Section 35, which deals with bailable offences, is more useful than ornamental and should be put into plain English. Section 27 is contrary to the present practice, under which Inspectors of Police admit to bail in the case of certain minor offences whether the Magistrate sits within twenty-four hours or not. We have only noticed two omissions in the new Ordinance. The first is the omission to properly re-enact section 11 of Ordinance 5 of 1880. A Magistrate is only human and ought to be given full power to review or reverse his first judgment if he thinks it is wrong. The second omission to which we refer is the failure to re-enact sections 8 and 9 of Ordinance 16 of 1875 as to whipping juvenile offenders. This power is as useful a one that we hope that it is not intended to give it up on sentimental grounds. The present Ordinance is manifestly superior to the former dislocated enactments, but we hope that it will be found practicable to dispense with some of its superfluous verbiage.

THE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Amongst the more important of the subjects dealt with in the annual report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is that of the alleged "costly convention" between the Telegraph Companies and the Chinese Government. The conclusion of the convention would have meant the maintenance of high rates for telegrams for a long term of years. It has been vigorously opposed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Chambers, and it is satisfactory to learn that so far no convention has actually been ratified. In the interests of trade, to which cheap telegraphy is so essential, it is to be hoped the opposition may have been completely successful, and that the proposed convention has been permanently abandoned, but unfortunately the Committee is not able to state this positively, the matter still remaining in a state of uncertainty. As is well known, the British Minister at Peking has advisedly affected, even to the point of ruin, the independence of the distinguished tender—whose aim is not to make a profit but to live at other people's expense for a time and then get "whitewashed"—the criminal law ought to be made strictly applicable as far as possible. As far as the doctor and creditor are not the only persons concerned in many cases, however, and adverse effects affect, even to the point of ruin, the independence of the distinguished tender—whose aim is not to make a profit but to live at other people's expense for a time and then get "whitewashed"—the criminal law ought to be made strictly applicable as far as possible.

As to being made compulsory on traders to keep certain books of account in a prescribed form, the difficulty here is much the same as in the case of the compulsory registration of partnerships. To make all the partners criminally responsible for what might be the neglect of one only would not be consistent with the leniency of our criminal jurisprudence. We believe such a criminal jurisdiction should not be extended. It would be impossible to prevent people keeping on the rise or fall of shares, it would be quite possible to prevent the winner recovering his claim by a suit in a court of law. On the whole, however, we are inclined to think that evils of this nature are better left to work their own cure. At all events Hongkong may be very well content to follow English legislation in such a matter as this instead of trying to strike out a line for itself. When fine bargains are made illegal in England the expediency of making them illegal in Hongkong may be considered.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The Official Assignee for the Straits Settlements, Mr. HORNEY, has recently presented a report on the administration of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1888, since the 3rd December, 1888, the date when the Ordinance came into operation, to the 31st December last. An amendment of our own bankruptcy law will probably soon be proposed, now that the new Attorney-General has arrived, the working of the new law in the Straits is not without interest for us here. The amounts involved in the bankruptcies in the two colonies is, it may be noted, very different. In the Straits Settlements last year the estimated assets of bankrupts amounted to \$385,830, the estimated liabilities to \$1,304,083, and the estimated loss to creditors to \$918,252. In Hongkong in 1888 the amount realized by bankrupt estates was \$18,942, and the amount of debts proved \$59,935, so that the loss to these creditors who proved was a little over 70 per cent. The debts in the schedules, however, amounted to \$123,310, and the assets to \$189,662. It would appear, therefore, that less than 10 per cent of the alleged assets were realized and that this sum amounted to only about 15 per cent of the debts in the schedule. The figures for 1889 have not yet been published; when they appear we will probably show that the amount involved in bankruptcies was much larger than in the preceding year.

The question of remuneration to special juries is again referred to. Correspondence on this subject has already been published. The Governor, it will be remembered, was unable to accede to the request that the law should be so altered as to allow of special juries being paid a fee of \$10 per day instead of \$10 for a whole case, but from the Committee's report we learn that His Excellency has given instructions for the preparation of an amending Ordinance to the effect that no special jury is to be summoned unless the Judge is satisfied that the case will probably present such difficulties as to render a special jury desirable. This concession does not amount to very much, for judges always like to have the assistance of juries where questions of fact are involved, and the certificate we imagine will be given very much as a matter of course. The choice between leaving the question at issue to the judge trying the case or to a special jury, for no one would be satisfied with the verdict of a Hongkong-jury in a complicated civil suit.

With reference to the revision of the Chinese Emigration Act, the report informs us that the Committee have suggested the

establishment of an Emigration Department distinct from the Harbour Master's Office, and a somewhat less complicated system of supervising the shipment of emigrants, pointing out that, in their opinion, if hampered with vexatious conditions the traffic would be driven into other channels to the detriment of the trade of Hongkong. The suggestion is a wise one and will doubtless be given effect to. It is fully recognized by all parties that regulations are necessary to prevent abuses in connection with emigration, but it is alleged that some of the existing regulations are vexatious, without being in any way useful and that protection could be much more effectually afforded by a much simpler system.

Passing on to the other matters mentioned in the report we learn that merchants and others have been invited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take voluntary action for the purpose of stopping unnecessary labour in the harbour on Sundays. The report says the subject has already been brought to the notice of the Chamber, but the same difficulty is still experienced by the Committee in suggesting the subject to the Government. We think that the suggestion is a wise one and will doubtless be given effect to. It is fully recognized by all parties that regulations are necessary to prevent abuses in connection with emigration, but it is alleged that some of the existing regulations are vexatious, without being in any way useful and that protection could be much more effectually afforded by a much simpler system.

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tioned in the report we learn that the Chinese themselves have petitioned the Colony for the compulsory registration of partnerships and the desirability of such a system, looked at in the abstract, is self-evident. The difficulty is in arranging for practical working. To enforce registration by penal provisions seems out of the question, as partners absent from the Colony could not register in person, and they could not be made criminally responsible for the failure of their representatives. In some cases also there is a difficulty in distinguishing between a bona fide partner and a man who merely advances money.

The following, from the Board of Trade's annual report on bankruptcy, is quoted by Mr. HORNEY:

"The following is the depressing influence exercised on the general trade of the country by the fraudulent and reckless competition of insolvent and therefore irresponsible traders who have hitherto received adequate recognition by the trading community itself. It may probably have been that manufacturers and traders were themselves ignorant of the extent to which this evil prevailed; that they regarded the insolvency of the country as the measure of unavoidable risks which are inseparable from the conduct of mercantile business; and that they overlooked the fact that the direct losses sustained by creditors of bankrupt estates are very small, compared with the losses inflicted upon legitimate trade by illegitimate competition. The revelations of the Bankruptcy Court under the present Act have in this respect an important bearing upon the formation of public opinion, and we are now doing something to enlighten and stimulate it." A quotation is also given from a financial journal bearing the name of the *Financial Journal* on the subject of smuggling, which the attempt fails the shop from which the opium has come gets it back again. In any amendment of the law it should be provided that the smuggled opium should either be confiscated to the Government or destroyed. This would doubtless diminish the letting value of the farm, but that is a consideration of minor importance as compared with others that are involved in the matter.

There is only one other point in the report to which we would specially refer, and that is the proposed institution of a licensing fee for brokers. The opinion of the Chamber has been asked as to the advisability of such a course, and the Committee say they are of opinion that a system of licensing would be desirable. The breakdown of the proposal to establish a brokers' exchange is to be regretted, but as the Committee of the Chamber seem to think, the proposal will doubtless be renewed before very long, for with the growing importance of share business in Hongkong some sort of organization for its control will soon become absolutely essential. The Committee, therefore, although they are of opinion that a system of licensing would be desirable, do not suggest any Governmental control, to which we hope that it is not intended to give it up on sentimental grounds. The present Ordinance is manifestly superior to the former dislocated enactments, but we hope that it will be found practicable to dispense with some of its superfluous verbiage.

With reference to the question of opium smuggling on board the river steamers to Canton, learn that an amending Ordinance is in course of preparation dealing with the subject. The existing Ordinance does not give sufficient facilities for smuggling and the owners of the river steamers have to be constantly on the alert to prevent their vessels being made use of in that way. When smuggled opium is discovered it has to be given up to the Opium Farmer, and the working of this provision, through the licensed opium shops, is believed to be an incentive to attempts at smuggling because if the attempt fails the shop from which the opium has come gets it back again. In any amendment of the law it should be provided that the smuggled opium should either be confiscated to the Government or destroyed. This would doubtless diminish the letting value of the farm, but that is a consideration of minor importance as compared with others that are involved in the matter.

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the public revenue has similarly been very marked. The figures have been—

1863.....\$17,375
1868.....1,154,106 including fees on gambling houses, since abolished.
1872.....947,637
1888.....1,537,300

In other words the public revenue has nearly trebled itself in 25 years, while the trapping value of the colony has increased tenfold.

The population, which was shown by the census of 1881 to be 160,402, is now estimated at not less than 235,000.

11.—It is evident that the prosperity, I may almost say the existence, of the colony, and the welfare of this large population, depend upon the continuance and security of its trade with other places. If the trade is secure, the party may be expected to be safe and honest, and the sense of self-interest would lead the community to make every effort to protect and defend their trade.

12.—The present defences of Hongkong, with their powerful armament, will suffice, in the opinion of Her Majesty's professional advisers, to afford the necessary protection against any attack likely to be made upon the colony, and secured especially in that another and more powerful force is provided by the ships of Her Majesty's navy, whose duty would be to prevent any hostile force from approaching the place and in whose absence alone would any attack upon it become possible. The combination of the two forms of defence will, it may be hoped, effectively secure the safety of the trade of the Colony, and of the population which lives and thrives on it.

13.—I frankly recognize that the merchants of the Colony have always been ready to acknowledge the value of the navy to them. At the same time the changed conditions of warfare, and the sudden and rapid nature of the operating operations, have made it necessary for Hongkong, like other important Colonies, to be always prepared to meet the exigencies of the hour, and to have its Garrison permanently at full strength, and not dependent upon the doubtful possibility of receiving reinforcements on the outbreak of war.

14.—It will doubtless be urged, as has been urged before, that the defence of Colonial ports is a matter of Imperial concern, and that the maintenance of their garrisons is entirely borne by Her Majesty's Government; but, however, never admitted, and cannot now admit, this plan. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and if the capture of Hongkong would be a serious blow to the Empire, the capture would mean ruin to many inhabitants of the Colony, and serious loss and hardship to all Hongkong, including those with any other British subject directly benefited by Her Majesty's Government, the rest of the Empire, and while enjoying the benefits cannot escape from the responsibilities entailed by that connexion. The larger dependencies, such as the Australian Colonies, accept their responsibilities without demur, and not only provide the whole of their land defence, but contribute to the cost of the navy in order to strengthen the squadron, and obtain the considerate protection for their shipping and fishing trade.

15.—The estimated cost of the navy to the Imperial Exchequer is, as you will see from the Statesman's Year Book (page 247), over £10,000,000, for the year 1888-9, and as the population of the United Kingdom (page 255) is more than 37,000,000, these figures show that the mother country contributes 7 per cent. of the total national defence of the Empire, and it might reasonably expect its dependencies to make provision for their own defence to an equal amount. Questions of jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit of the flag, and of discipline, stand in the way of Colonial ships, so that the navy will always be that of the mother country, and in dealing with the great majority of the defence of the Empire, the principle of "no man's land" must be adhered to. The question of the cost of additional ships to be employed in local areas for the protection of the fishing trade within those waters.

16.—In some cases, as I need scarcely inform you, the poverty of the Colony renders any realisation of the general principle laid down in the preceding paragraph practically unattainable; in others, the contribution, though substantial, falls far short of what is required. In the case of the colony, the cost of additional ships to be employed in local areas for the protection of the fishing trade within those waters.

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20.—A separate correspondence is proceeding with respect to the details of the additional barracks which will be required for the increased garrison, and I do not propose to touch upon these details; but I will state the reasons which influenced Her Majesty's Government in determining the a portion of the fortifications which were undertaken by the Colony.

21.—Four different heads of expenditure were required in 1884-5 for putting the Colony into a proper state of defence, viz.—1. Forts 2. Armaments. 3. Submarine defences. 4. Barracks for additional troops. It was determined in the special agreement of that year, that the Colony should provide the works and the Imperial Government the armaments, the estimated expenditure being—

Works.....\$5,625

Armaments.....\$37,500

22.—This estimate, as I stated above, has, however, grown into an expenditure of \$23,427, of which \$20,427, or nearly two thirds, will have been borne by the Imperial Exchequer, and Her Majesty's Government now call upon the Colony to make a further contribution, which will be in excess of their original estimate, because of the want of appreciation of their treatment, especially as the additional barracks are in fact a necessary part of the defence.

23.—It must be added that, in the course of the three years, necessarily for any defence work should arise, there will be a demand for the subject of a separate agreement, and that it is not to be understood that the whole of the expenses will be borne by the Colony.

24.—In the confident hope that the present arrangement, which they consider equitable and reasonable, will be readily accepted by the Colony, Her Majesty's Government request that you will no longer insist on laying this dispute before the Legislative Council, and in pressing forward the necessary votes by all the means in your power—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

KNUTSON,
Governor Sir George W. Deo Venz, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX A. PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GARRISON OF HONGKONG.

	COAST	PORTS	CHINA TRADE	INDIA TRADE	GENERAL TRADE
Royal Artillery, 6 battalions.	16	42	220	32	16
Royal Artillery, staff, &c.	3	7	32	16	3
Royal Engineers, officers and staff	11	10	—	31	—
Royal Engineers, forces	—	6	67	63	—
Royal Engineers, eastern battalion	—	5	51	—	—
Infantry, 2 battalions	56	98	2,026	19	—
Ordnance artificers	6	4	—	—	—
Gymnastic instructors	—	1	—	—	—
Army medical corps	9	4	19	32	—
Pay Department	4	3	—	—	—
Commissioned and Transport Staff	—	1	—	—	—
Ordnance Stores Department	5	2	—	—	—
Ordnance Corps	—	—	7	—	—
Total Engineers	114	160	2,252	2,55	—
Natives & Local Artillery	—	20	412	32	33
Engineers, Sub marine Miners	3	4	46	—	—
Exclusive of 200 volunteers and 150 militia on garrison	125	183	2,710	3,068	—

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the Report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the year ending 31st December, 1889, for presentation to the members at the annual meeting, to be held on Thursday, the 20th March, at 3.30 p.m.

STATES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the Report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

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The following is the Report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 10,937

第七十三萬一號 日九十二年二月二十六日光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1890.

三月九日 紙九月三英港香

PRICE 2/- PER MONTH

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

March 17, CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, Haiphong 11th March, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

March 17, ARGYLL, British str., 1,080, Thom, Saigon 12th March, Rice and Paddy.—A. G. MORRIS, Agent.

March 18, ADDIGANSHUR, British steamer, L. & R. N. R. N. R. London 1st January, and Singapore 13th March, General.—ADAMSON, Bell & Co.

March 18, CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 797, Chosen, Hainan 16th March, Pig.—MELCHERS & Co.

March 18, LYDIA, German str., 1,170, Th. Fock, Yokohama, and Kobe 11th March, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

March 18, ALMORA, British str., 1,528, Grier, Amoy in Swatow 10th March, General.—JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.

March 18, CHINA, German steamer, 1,063, P. H. Tung, Saigon 13th March, Rice and Paddy.—TUNG KEE & Co.

March 18, HSIN-CHENG, Chinese steamer, 855, Buchanan, Shanghai 10th March, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

March 18, APOSTOL, German steamer, 818, Lehmann, Wismar 18th March, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

March 18, YARNG, British steamer, 850, Bradley, Whampoa 16th March, General.—JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.

March 18, ZAMBEZI, British str., 1,540, Parsons, Saigon 12th March, Rice, &c.—ADAMSON, Bell & Co.

March 18, TRITON, British ship, 1,174, Fraser, New York 7th Nov., Case Off.—ORDER.

March 18, WM. LE LOCHER, British bark, 573, E. W. Warner, Rajahs (Borneo) 8th Feb., Timber and Firewood.—WILLER & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Proprietary, British str., for Saigon.
Hephaestus, British str., for Taku.
Nacuan, British str., for Swatow.
Bellona, German str., for Yokohama.
Kiel, German str., for Taku.

DEPARTURES

March 18, NOVUM, British str., for Shanghai.
March 18, NARCISSUS, British str., for Swatow, for Singapore, &c.
March 18, CARMARTHENSHIRE, British str., for Yokohama.
March 18, BRINSFORD, British str., for Yokohama.
March 18, NANGSHAN, British str., for Swatow.
March 18, HAIFUO, British str., for Taku.
March 18, TIBERIAPOLE, British str., for Shanghai.
March 18, TIBERIAPOLE, British str., for Taku.
March 18, SEVERN, British cruiser, for a cruise.
March 18, LEANDER, British cruiser, for a cruise.
March 18, PLOVER, British g.b., for a cruise.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVED

Per Clara, str., from Haiphong.—133 Chinese.
Per Aurora, str., from Amoy, &c.—Mr. Bon-gillou.

TO DEPART

Per Ozra, str., from Hongkong.—For Saigon.
—Lugard, Messrs. G. D. Gossage and Mr. Villiers, Dr. Mr. Collier, Mr. F. Gurney, from Shanghai.—For Saigon.
Rev. Simeon Moward, For Marsella.
Miss Walman, Mr. and Mrs. Reding
and 3 children, Mrs. Scribe and 2 infants.
Mr. and Mrs. Miss Berlin, Mrs. Roux and 3
children, Mrs. Princess, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlin
and Miss Donald and Pitt, Messrs. Haynes
and Mrs. Haynes, from London, Mrs. Yoneko,
Shohei Saito, Karin, Seishi, Endo,
Oshusa, Ima Ijima, Sakakura, Oka
Mitsumori, Koshima Onshiro, Ichirawa Tatsumi,
Whishita Manabu, Okada Ramon, and Barbonaut.
From Kobo.—For Singapore.
Miss Imai, Haruyuki, and Shiba.
From Yokohama.—For Saigon.—Mr. Dahrel
from Singapore.—Mrs. St. Claro, 2 infants and
servants, and Mr. Luger. For Macassar.—Mr.
Yamamoto.

REPORTS

The Chinese steamer *Hsiang-hai*, from Shanghai 15th March, reports had strong N.E. monsoon and fine, clear weather throughout.

The British steamer *Zembla*, from Saigon 13th March, reports had light winds and fine weather to lat. 20° N.; thence to port strong N.E. winds and high weather.

The German steamer *China*, from Saigon 13th March, reports from Saigon to Paracels fine weather and light southerly wind; after that, strong N.E. wind and cloudy weather.

Visitors at HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.—Messrs. E. Abrahamson, J. J. Aebert, J. de Villeneuve-Bargemon, Biglione, P. W. Borden, H. H. Bradley, Commander R. M. Banbury, R. N. Mrs. Banbury, Mrs. Cox and 2 daughters, Mrs. Craigie, Capt. Cunningham, Miss Dennis, Messrs. Donges, Dr. G. G. Ford, Miss Gaskell, Messrs. H. G. Gibson, Dr. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Grayson, Mr. Grandjean, T. H. Hoynan, Robt. Howie, Kuhn, M. Kuhn, Admiral and Mrs. W. M. Lang, Capt. Laguerre, Messrs. F. Metzger, G. F. Muller, Mattock, Mr. and Mrs. Passon, Messrs. P. Piry, Thos. Prentiss, Mrs. Putman and son, Messrs. A. M. Quill, S. Rembielinski, R. B. Ryggs, Rev. Mr. S. R. Shoemaker, Capt. Simons, Dr. G. G. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Messrs. Steadman, H. Stow, D. J. B. Sturt, Capt. A. B. Thomson, Messrs. T. E. Wendell, G. Waghorn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Needham Wilson.

VICTORIA HOTEL.—Messrs. J. Barn, Calle, Backe, M. B. Baker, Miss Ada Clements, Messrs. Debrahant, Davis, John Dodd, Miss Emily Dore, Mr. and Mrs. E. Debbant, Mrs. Lewis L. Doherty, Mr. S. Doherty, Mrs. Eichel, Capt. A. Golby, Messrs. H. Gilbert, Gordon, Capt. Gordon, Messrs. A. H. Harris, C. Harris, Miss N. Herley, Capt. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. J. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Hygian, Lieut-General Sir Allen Johnson, Messrs. J. J. Limbeck, Miss Linton, Mr. S. D. Martino, Miss L. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Messrs. Thomas, H. Stow, D. J. B. Sturt, Capt. A. B. Thomson, Messrs. T. E. Wendell, G. Waghorn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Needham Wilson.

THE ANNUAL GAMES OF THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS will be held on SATURDAY, the 22nd March.

RACE COURSE, HAPPY VALLEY, (By kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club.)

The following Events are open to the services, viz.:—Sailors, Soldiers, Volunteers and Police, One Mile—Prize, \$10, \$5, \$3.

Half Mile—Prize, \$10, \$5, \$3.

Teams of 10—\$20.

Pipe playing—Quick Step, Strathspey and Reel, \$10, \$5.

Entrance to be made on the Ground.

The Band will play during the Afternoon.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1890.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IS BINETT'S FINE DRY ELITE.

It is labelled and branded:

It is shipped to the Hongkong representative:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SHAPE M. BINET, PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890.

INTIMATIONS

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous (even if that event occurs during the first twelve months)—may be secured by a payment at the rate of £7. 6/- per quarter, if commenced at age (n. b.) 20.
£8 14 2 20
£10 11 3 30
£13 4 10 35
£17 15 8 40
£27 12 6 45

INTIMATIONS

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
This Company is writing Endowment Policies for the Lives of Children upon very favourable terms; no "Medical Examination required" so that the Child not reach the stipulated age, all premiums received will be returned by the Company; the Contract provides for a fixed sum to become payable to Child on attaining a specified age, and upon the death of Child.

BIRLEY, DALEY & MILE & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 20th March, at 1.30 P.M.

At the Hall for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, and hearing the Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

By Order,

F. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1890.

A. G. GORDON AND COMPANY,
LIMITED.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
Hongkong.

FOH SALE

SACCOME'S SHERRIES—Helicon, Manzanilla, and Amontillado.

CLARETS.—L. C. & Co.'s Cotes du Bourg and Medoc. Adet-Seward & Co's Meaux, Toulouse, St. Emilion, Margaux, Chateau La Rose and Ladoucette.

CALIFORNIA WINES, Red and White.

PORTS.—Cutler Palmer & Co's and L. C. & Co.'s "Red Seal."

BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, Chambertin, Chablis, Richebourg.

BRANDIES—Courvoisier, Hennessy's, Extra-sherry, and Vieux.

WHISKIES.—The Pall Mall." Napier-Johnston's, Durville, Fourcaud, and L. C. & Co.'s GIN—Swaine Boord's "Old Tom," Van Hoboken's, Plymouth.

Old Jamaica, "Red Head" RUM.

LIQUEURS and BITTERS.

BASS'S Ale and Guiness's Stout "Bulldog."

German Beer, Griffin's sparkling Champagne Beer, Knickerbocker Lager, Japan Brewery Co's beer.

AYALA & CO'S CHAMPAGNE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1890.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPAO DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 14, Praya Central, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 22nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order,

A. G. GORDON,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPAO DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M. The object and business of the Meeting will be to confirm the Special Resolutions numbered 2, 3, and 4 passed on the 3rd March, 1890.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1890.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3, Beaconsfield Arcade, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. BARRETTTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1890.

EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will take place at the Sun Yat-sen Club on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1890, at 4 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1890.

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

CHAS. F. HARTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890.

HONGKONG & LIMA INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN H. HARRIS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890.

HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN H. HARRIS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890.

HONGKONG & LIMA INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

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INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY.

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1890.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ISSUE,
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c.,
Royal 8vo, pp. 1,235—\$5.00.
SMALL EDITION, Royal 8vo, pp. 860—\$3.00.)HONGKONG TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO., LTD.)

JUXTA HAN

NEW COTTON WASHING SCARFS.

NEW SILK WASHING SCARFS.

DERBY SCARFS, T. T. SCARFS, POLO
SCARFS.

LONG SCARFS, WINDSOR SCARFS.

NEW SHAPES IN COLLARS,

&c., &c., &c.

HONGKONG TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED,

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. (23)

APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY
LIMITED.ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.OUR "AERATED" WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.The greatest attention has been paid to
appliances for ensuring purity in the Water
which we sell, which have a
constant supply of upwards of 9,000 gallons
of distilled water per day, and are in a
position to compete in quality with the best
English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be
surpassed anywhere.The purest ingredients only are used, and
the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in
the manufacture of our Waters.

LOTUS BOMBAY'S SODAS.

We continue to supply large bottles as
before, free of Extra Charge, to those of
our Customers who prefer to have them to
the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,

whenver practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.Our Goods, Pictures, are packed
and placed in board ship at Hongkong port,
and the full amount allowed for Postage and
Entrepot when received in good order.

Counterfeited Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is:
DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock:—PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATERLEMONADE
POTASSIUM WATER
SELTIZER WATERLITHIA WATER
SAESAPARILLA WATERTONIC WATER
GINGER ALENo Credit given for Bottles that look dirty,
or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of containing
Aerated Water, such Bottles are not used
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

Hongkong, China and Manila. (23-19)

BIRTH.

At Ningpo, on the 7th March at 4 a.m., the wife
of WILHELM LOMMEL, 1, M. Captain, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Kowloon, Hongkong, on the evening of the 17th
instant, HARRISON JOHN, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs.
Eaton, aged 32 years.At his residence, Shanghai, on the 11th March,
1890, THOMAS WALLACE, Senr., aged 27 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 19TH, 1890.

At the last meeting of the Royal Colonial
Institute a paper was read by Mr. LEALEY
C. PROBYN on "The Money of the British
Empire." The paper is almost purely descriptive,
very little in the way of theory or
argument being introduced. In referring to Hongkong, however, the writer says:—"A peculiar feature of the Hongkong cur-
rency arrangement is the enormous quantity
of small silver, coined for Hongkong, which
is absorbed in China. Special 20, 10, and 5
cent pieces are coined in England for this
Colony, but nine-tenths of these, it is esti-
mated, pass out of the Colony. They are
said to be hoarded and to be used as ornaments.
They are only 800 fine, and their issue,
therefore, is not attended with expense.
But the arrangement appears un-
desirable. If these coins are hoarded, the
time may come when their real value as
silver will be understood, and they may be
brought back into the Colony, which may
then suffer all the inconveniences of a
superabundant token currency." Mr. PROBYN
might have said that not only was there no loss,
but a very handsome profit, on our
subsidiary coinage. To make a profit, how-
ever, ought not to be a principal object of a
Government in relation to its currency, but
it may be accepted with thanks when it is
incidental to the conditions of the country,
as is the case here. If Mr. PROBYN had
understood the conditions better he would
not have characterized the existing arrange-
ment as undesirable. The coins are certainly
used to some extent as ornaments in China,
but there is very little hoarding of them. The
real reason of the large demand for them
is their use as a circulating medium.
China has no coinage except the cash,
which is, roughly speaking, worth one
twentieth of a penny. But she sorely
needs a coinage, and the result is that
she will absorb any convenient and reliable
coinage of a neighbouring country as
eagerly as a sponge will absorb water. Mr.
PROBYN is quite mistaken in supposing that
the Chinese do not understand the value of
the coins as silver. They understand that
well enough, but they are willing to pay for
them on account of their great convenience.
The idea of the tide ever setting back and
the coins flowing in instead of out of the
Colony is quite chimerical. Such a reversal
of the existing conditions could only be pro-
duced by the Government of China provi-

ing its people with a better coinage of their own, and in such quantity as to overtake the demand of a population of nearly four hundred millions. Even then the amount of Hongkong coins in circulation would be only like a drop in the ocean, and although the demand for more would cause the backward flow would be inappreciable.

If the danger Mr. PROBYN apprehends had any reality in it, it would be better to set aside the profit, realized on the coining as a special reserve fund for a system of redemption than to limit the issue. With such a reserve fund it would be possible at any time, when the amount in circulation in the Colony became superabundant, to reduce it by calling in coins of old date and paying for them in dollars. The danger being purely imaginary, however, there is no practical necessity to provide against it in any way. It is impossible to prevent the exportation of the coins to China, and as the Colony must have a supply for its own use, the total coined must necessarily be largely in excess of actual Colonial requirements. China takes our coins, but as she pays us for them at a rate which leaves a profit the arrangement suits both parties. It was only with great difficulty that the Treasury Authorities at home were brought to see this, but we thought the bogey of the evils to be anticipated from a prospective superabundance had at last been finally laid, until we found it raised again by Mr. PROBYN.

The opposition of the Treasury Authorities in the past, however, was not much more absurd than the present opposition of the local Chamber of Commerce to the coining of a 50 cent piece, a coin which is urgently required if only as a medium for the payment of wages. That workers should be compelled to accept payment of their wages in defaced Mexican dollars on which they are liable to suffer a loss of one, two, or three per cent. is an injustice to the men and a disgrace to the Government.

How urgently China requires a convenient currency is shown not only by her absorption of our subsidiary coins, but by the large sum made of bank notes. Mr. PROBYN, in an appendix to his paper gives the estimated money in circulation per head of population in the United Kingdom and the various dependencies. His paper quotes Hongkong stands at the head of the list with \$35 per head, us against \$1.1s. in England, or \$1.45 in the neighbouring Colony of Singapore.

Writing on the 1st March in the *Daily News* on the subject, Mr. PROBYN says: "About ten days ago the weather was unusually cold and many people thought the winter was over and that the ice in the river would soon break up. A north wind which upset these hopes only stopped this morning, and the thermometer, marking 7°d, as the minimum, is now rapidly rising under the influence of ephorus from the south. Native say that if the ice does not break up by the 6th, it will be a record for a fortnight longer. There has not been the least sign of a river breaking up since last year, when temperatures were still crossing on St. Patrick's day. Anyhow vessels will not be able to land or ship cargo for some days after the breaking up of the ice, without great risk, even if cargo boats can be loaded."

It is also mentioned that the fall of Indo-China officials is that the failing of Indo-China officials is that the failure of the *Conseil d'Etat*, and Monday evening's was no exception. The entrance hall and dancing rooms were prettily decorated, the band of the A. & S. Highlanders provided the music, and one of the most enjoyable of the thoroughly well-managed meetings did not come to a conclusion till about three o'clock this morning.

It is reported that M. BRIÈRE, Resident-Superior of Tsimshian, is about to take leave, not because of any personal trouble, but in consequence of official disgraces. It is known to Dr. Bland's圈 that he is in imminent danger.

The opposition of the Treasury Authorities to the present opposition of the local Chamber of Commerce to the coining of a 50 cent piece, a coin which is urgently required if only as a medium for the payment of wages. That workers should be compelled to accept payment of their wages in defaced Mexican dollars on which they are liable to suffer a loss of one, two, or three per cent. is an injustice to the men and a disgrace to the Government.

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H.M. ships *Impudent* and *Swift* went to Tsimshian on Monday and were followed by the *Soviet*, *Lorraine*, *Caroline* and *Fleur* yesterday for the naval manoeuvres.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* states that a telegram was received at Haiphong on the 7th instant from Hanoi reporting that M. Guimard, vice-president of the *Chambre de Commerce* and M. Boryard, Acting Chancellor, had been dropped at Tsimshian on the 2nd instant, the *Caroline* having been the mist of the *Impudent*.

If the danger Mr. PROBYN apprehends had any reality in it, it would be better to set aside the profit, realized on the coining as a special reserve fund for a system of redemption than to limit the issue. With such a reserve fund it would be possible at any time, when the amount in circulation in the Colony became superabundant, to reduce it by calling in coins of old date and paying for them in dollars. The danger being purely imaginary, however, there is no practical necessity to provide against it in any way. It is impossible to prevent the exportation of the coins to China, and as the Colony must have a supply for its own use, the total coined must necessarily be largely in excess of actual Colonial requirements.

As our readers know, the *Caroline* is the granddaughter of Madame Kastner and M. Victor Chauffour, Resident of Canton. The *Caroline* and M. Jules Ferry—*Courrier d'Haiphong*.

We are requested by the Secretary of the Reception Committee to state that the illustrations which

TO LET & FOR SALE

TO LET.

BURNSIDE, ROBINSON ROAD, near Queen's Road, the occupation of C. C. COHEN, Esq.
Apply to LINSTAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 21st February, 1890. [147]

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE HOUSE No. 10, ABUTHIN ROAD, the Residence of the late Hon. Dr. STEWART. Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO, Hongkong, 11th December, 1890. [152]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1 "KIMBERLEY VILLAS" at Kowloon, from 1st February, 1890. Apply to A. F. ALVES, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1890. [135]

GLENTHORPE, KOWLOON.
TO LET—A handsome EUROPEAN SIX ROOMED RESIDENCE built on the Eastern Slope of the Observatory Hill, overlooking the Harbour and Ly-o-moon, Bath and Dressing Room, touch Bremont, with all the appointments of First-class Dwelling, Glass Tennis Court and an Area of Ground. Apply to MR. ST. JOHN HANCOCK, Architect, Hongkong, 26th January, 1890. [280]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the Works on Stone Cutters' Island, during the period 5th to 10th instant, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Sundays excepted). The line of fire will be in a South Westerly direction from the Works.

At Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,

W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 21st February, 1890. [149]

TO LET.

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1890.

HOUSE No. 3, CASLIE ROAD. Apply to SPANISH PROCURATION, Hongkong, 17th December, 1890. [153]

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of G. H. LIVINGSTON & CO., consisting of FIVE SPACIOUS ROOMS and THREE BATH ROOMS suitable either as Offices or Dwelling Apartments. For Terms, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 15th January, 1890. [212]

TO LET.

"RAIGELLAICH," 8, BONHAM ROAD, Hongkong, 5th October, 1890. [46]

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE OFFICES & GODOWNS, NO. 13, Praya Central. Apply to STOTTERFOFT & HIRST, Hongkong, 8th October, 1890. [47]

TO BE LET.

A GODOWN at West Point. ROOMS on SECOND FLOOR of (Marine) Telegraph House. "THE HOMESTEAD," Mt. Kellett. "BISSENE VILLA," POKCOLUN, BREEZY POINT, HONKAM ROAD, with Tennis Land. A FULL FURNISHED HOUSE from 1st of May. Apply to SHARP & CO., Telegraph House, Hongkong, 4th February, 1890. [41]

FOR SALE.

"THE FALLS," on R. B.L. No. 25, at present L. & G. Co., Ltd. For full particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 13th November, 1890. [49]

TO LET.

N.O. 1, ALBANY. Apply to LINSTAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 28th January, 1890. [282]

TO LET FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1ST.

N.O. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to A. S. G., Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 6th March, 1890. [151]

TO LET.

(Either whole or Flat by Plat.) SEVERAL NEW HOUSES in Queen's Road Central and Praya Central to the East of the Victoria Hotel, available for Offices or Godowns. Apply to HO TUNG, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Pedder's Street, or HO FOOK, Messrs. DAVIES & MOSSOP's Office, 60, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 4th March, 1890. [530]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED TO LET.

THAT suite of OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR of the Company's premises in ICE HOUSE LANE, at present occupied by Messrs. Hilliday, Wiss & Co., with Entrances from Queen's Road. Possession from 1st March next.

Also.

TWO GODOWNS on the Ground Floor which can be let in connection with the above Offices or separately as desired. With Immediate Possession.

ONE ROOM on the First Floor of the same premises available for an OFFICE, with entrance from the South Side of the Building. For Full Particulars apply to the Manager at the Depot or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 25th January, 1890. [285]

TO LET.

FROM 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT. NOS. 53, 55, & 57, PEEL STREET. Apply to EDWARD GEORGE, Hongkong, 10th January, 1890. [160]

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

"DUNNOTTAR" R. B. L. No. 20, for One year from 15th April, 1890. Apply to B., Office of this Paper, Hongkong, 11th February, 1890. [308]

TO LET.

Possession 1st April, 1890.

W ESTBOURNE VILLAS, NORTH. Apply to LINSTAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 11th February, 1890. [403]

TO LET.

HEAD SHOPS & CHARTERS OF BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [584]

TO BE LET.

With immediate Possession, at a moderate Rental.

THE TOP FLOOR of No. 135 & 137, Queen's Road EAST containing 4 Large Rooms, Cook House, Closet, and Bath-Room; is well ventilated, well finished, strong new Building, has Water laid on, and two fire places.

For particulars apply to the Shop on the Ground Floor of 135, Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [1330]

TO LET FURNISHED.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE on ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to J. Y. V. VERNON, Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [1653]

TO LET.

R OOME in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS." 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE. "STONEHOUSE" ROBINSON ROAD, from 1st May. Apply to DAVID SASCOON, SONS & CO., Hongkong, 23rd November, 1889. [40]

TRANSAANTHATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIRIE & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office, Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [16]

TO LET.

AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. JOHN ANDREW having Resigned his Position as Manager of the Company, Mr. HENRY HUMPHREYS has been appointed Acting SECRETARY.

The Registered Office has been Removed to 86, Queen's Road Central (over the Hongkong Dispensary).

To the Directors JNO. D. HUMPHREYS, Chairman, H. H. HUMPHREYS, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 15th March, 1890. [1658]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Undersigned will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [1560]

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [1560]

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Company's Steamship

"GAELIC,"

despatched for San Francisco, via Y.

hama, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [1605]

FOR THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

The Steamship

"GAELIC,"

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